

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

THE GREAT SUMMER MEETING IN PHILA  
DELPHIA.

PROFESSORS FROM YALE, CORNELL, COLUMBIA,  
PRINCETON AND ELSEWHERE—LECTURES  
ON HISTORY, HYGIENE AND EDUCATION.

Philadelphia, July 9 (special).—Philadelphia, which first instituted University Extension work in America, has the honor, also, of establishing on this side of the water the first summer meeting for Extension students similar to the famous one which Oxford University has conducted for several years.

The national conferences which have drawn such large numbers of college professors and Extension workers to Philadelphia, and the seminary for the training of Extension lecturers and organizers, are now supplemented by a third form of activity which promises to be more successful than either.

The cordial cooperation of Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania and other leading universities, which has made the work of the American Society so successful from the first, is strongly shown in the list of courses now being delivered in Philadelphia. When the society first announced its willingness to undertake summer courses, the University of Pennsylvania instantly and generously offered the full use of all its facilities, libraries, laboratories, museums, and lecture halls; many of its best professors responded promptly to the request for assistance, and the other universities named have shown equal interest. A programme containing some of the best names in American education has attracted a large number of students from the active centers of the American Society in many states.

The meeting was opened on Wednesday evening, July 5, with introductory remarks by President Edmund J. James, of the American Society, and an address by E. L. S. Horsburgh, delegate of Oxford University, to the summer meeting and to the Educational Congress in Chicago. Mr. Horsburgh treated in a most inspiring and suggestive way the central idea of University Extension, and the function which the movement has played and promises more and more to play in the educational history of England. He drew a vivid picture of the field which lies before it in America, and assured the extensionists on this side of the deep interest and cordial sympathy of the Oxford staff. The regular courses of the meeting opened on Thursday morning with the first of a series of ten lectures on "American History" by Professor W. H. Mace, of Syracuse, who goes by special invitation from Philadelphia to Cambridge University to lecture before the only meeting held in England this summer. The success which Professor Mace has won by his Extension lectures in Rochester, Syracuse, Chicago and other large cities gave a touch of expectation to the forty or fifty hearers who have come to Philadelphia especially for the work in history. The lecturer treated in his opening talk the early condition of political and social ideas in America, and traced the gradual union brought about in each. The course in "Hygiene and Sanitation" was begun by Dr. A. C. Abbott at the same hour in the Institute of Hygiene, a department which the University of Pennsylvania alone among American institutions possesses. The twelve lectures in this course treat of both public and domestic sanitation, with the latest discoveries and theories in bacteriology, and are given by Dr. Abbott and Assistant Surgeon General Billings, of Johns Hopkins University.

The summer meeting has been arranged with special reference to the needs of teachers, and two courses which were begun on Thursday appeal especially to them. The first is a series of ten lectures by President Charles De Garmo, of Sainte-Anne College, on the "Modern Theories of Pedagogy," based on the doctrine of apprenticeship developed in Germany by the Herbartian school. This course in pedagogy is to be supplemented by a series of dozen lectures on "General Educational Administration," and on "Methods in Teaching," by A. E. Whipple, Editor of "The New-England Journal of Education." Superintendent N. C. Schaefer, of Pennsylvania; President E. J. James, and M. G. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania. Another course, planned especially for music teachers, has brought large numbers from the United States and Canada to Philadelphia, and adjoining States, and treats especially the theories of harmony and counterpoint, which Professor Hugh A. Clarke has taught for many years in Philadelphia. The daily lectures are supplemented by illustrative concerts in the evening, and form with the supplementary study a most valuable course.

Special emphasis has been laid on the 5 and 8 o'clock series of lectures, the first being introduced by five lectures from E. L. S. Horsburgh, on "English Statesmen of the Period of the American Revolution." In his first lecture Mr. Horsburgh gave a sketch of the life of George Greenville, and showed his relations to the American Colonies, and the causes which led both to the passing and to the repealing of the stamp tax. The second lecture was on Lord Chatham, contrasting his attitude toward the Colonies with that of George Grenville, and showing his essential sympathy with the American point of view. The students of the summer meeting have been especially interested in this presentation of the American Revolution from the English point of view, and have noted with great pleasure the absolute impartiality of the speaker. The first of the evening lectures was given last Thursday by President Edmund J. James, of the American Society, who chose for his topic "An Ideal System of Education for the United States," and developed in careful sequence the thesis that all kinds of schools are essential to the complete rounding of our educational work.

The ideal to be set before the people is that of an education which will search out and train to the point of their highest utility all kinds of ability, and for this purpose art, manual training schools, kindergartens, trade schools, primary and secondary schools, colleges and professional schools are alike necessary.

On Friday evening Dr. R. Roberts, secretary of the London Society for University Extension, and delegate of Cambridge University to the Philadelphia and Chicago meetings, spoke of the development in London of what is essentially a great teaching university through the thirty or forty centres of the London Society. These are now reaching in an effective way not less than twelve to fifteen thousand men and women in the metropolis by systematic courses of three, six and nine months' duration on the various subjects of the college curriculum. Dr. Roberts spoke most hopefully of the increasing recognition of extension work by the University of London, and declared that the future of the work depends only on the maintenance of the present standards.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was fittingly observed yesterday morning by the students of the summer meeting in Independence Hall. Professor Mace gave a lecture at 9:30 a.m. on the "Growth of the Idea of Independence." Talbot Williams, of "The Philadelphia Press," president and managing editor of the Revolutionary period, his remarks were in line with the course of lectures now being delivered at the summer meeting while writing from a general historical point of view. Professor Williams also recited fully the places of importance in the social, economic and political history of America.

Among recent arrivals at the summer meeting are Professors Beers, of Yale; Hyde, of Lehigh; and Professor G. W. Moore, of Cornell, from the National League of Normal Higher Education; Dr. Tolman, secretary of the New York City Vigilantes; Dr. George Henderson, of Chicago, and Professor J. H. Pillsbury, formerly of Smith College.

## SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS DUE.

It is thought by the Department of Agriculture at Washington that broods of seventeen-year locusts are due this summer in about eight States of the Union. Altogether there are twenty-two broods of these strange insects, which are not located at all, but, incidentally, the period of each brood is exactly seventeen years, so that the appearance of the various broods may be unerringly predicted. If the time of their last appearance is known, they are the only insect known that has such a long larval period. They are the only insect found in this country east of the Rocky Mountains, but species of the same family are found in the tropics that grow to a very large size. In the Southern States it is said that their period is thirteen years. The period of the tropical cicada, by the way, is annual. Entomologists have planted a large number of the insects in various regions of the North and South in order to determine more accurately their character and habits. The genesis and life of the insect, as known, may be described as follows: The female prepares a nest by boring a hole in the bark of a twig with her ovipositor, which is a sharp instrument provided with minute saws. She then deposits about fifteen eggs in this nest, and repeats the process until she has laid 400 or 500 eggs, when she becomes so weak that she soon falls down and dies. The eggs are so transparent that the terms of the unatched insects can be seen inside them. After a period not exactly determined the young insects are hatched out. They are white in color and have six legs and a beak for sucking. They at once drop to the ground and burrow into it until they find a succulent root, to which they attach themselves. And then for seventeen years they remain in the ground, sometimes going to the depth of twenty feet during the last few years of their burrial. Toward the end of the few years they approach the surface and attack themselves to the bottoms of logs and stones. When

the right moment arrives they appear on the surface of the ground, as if by magic, and swarm to the nearest tree. As soon as they alight they drop down the back, and twirl their wings so as to appear as a winged insect. On each of its gauzy wings is a figure resembling the letter W, which the ignorant take to be the name. It is thought that the life of the locust is spent in the ground, and that a week a period out of all proportion to its earthly life of seventeen years. The advance of civilization kills the locusts, and the species will have a comparatively small progeny in them. The English have devoted them with great anxiety. For this reason it is thought that the brood of 1882, the greatest ever known in this country, will have a comparatively small progeny in 1892.

## LECTURE BY THE REV. THOMAS SPURGEON.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, of London, who is to succeed his father in the pastorate of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, will give his lecture on "Canticles" in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh street, near Sixth ave., to-morrow evening. The lecturer will present five views to illustrate his subject. Mr. Spurgeon has with him pictures of the Metropolitan Tabernacle and the latest photographs of his late pastor. Tickets are 50 cents, and the proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to Spurgeon's Organ House and the Fresh Air Fund of the Baptist churches of the city.

## NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR ELDORADO.

The management of Eldorado is determined to make the afternoon entertainment attractive enough to induce as large a crowd to cross the river by day as usually goes at night to see "King Solomon." They announce for the afternoon performances for which a special stage has been erected under the shade trees, the engagement of "Little Freddie," vocalist and minstrel, and Professor Conrat, with his trained dog Trump. Professor Conrat will also perform daily with his trained donkey. "The man with a hundred heads" and the Neapolitan singer, Signora Mme. Attilia, have also been engaged. The afternoon performance will begin at 4 o'clock.

## COUPON CALENDAR FOR TODAY.

Syracuse Court-General Term—Recess continued. Supreme Court-Chambers-Bitter-Tremor, Jr.—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court-Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjudged for Circuit Court—Part I, 111, 111 and IV—Adjudged for the term.

Circuit Court—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjudged until Tuesday.

Court Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjudged until Tuesday.

Court Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjudged for the term.

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